



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
Office of Smart Mobility and Climate Change

The Division of Transportation Planning presents:

Planning Horizons

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT –
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW:
TODAY & TOMORROW**

December 2017

Christian Bushong
HQ Branch Chief

Courtesy: Caltrans Images

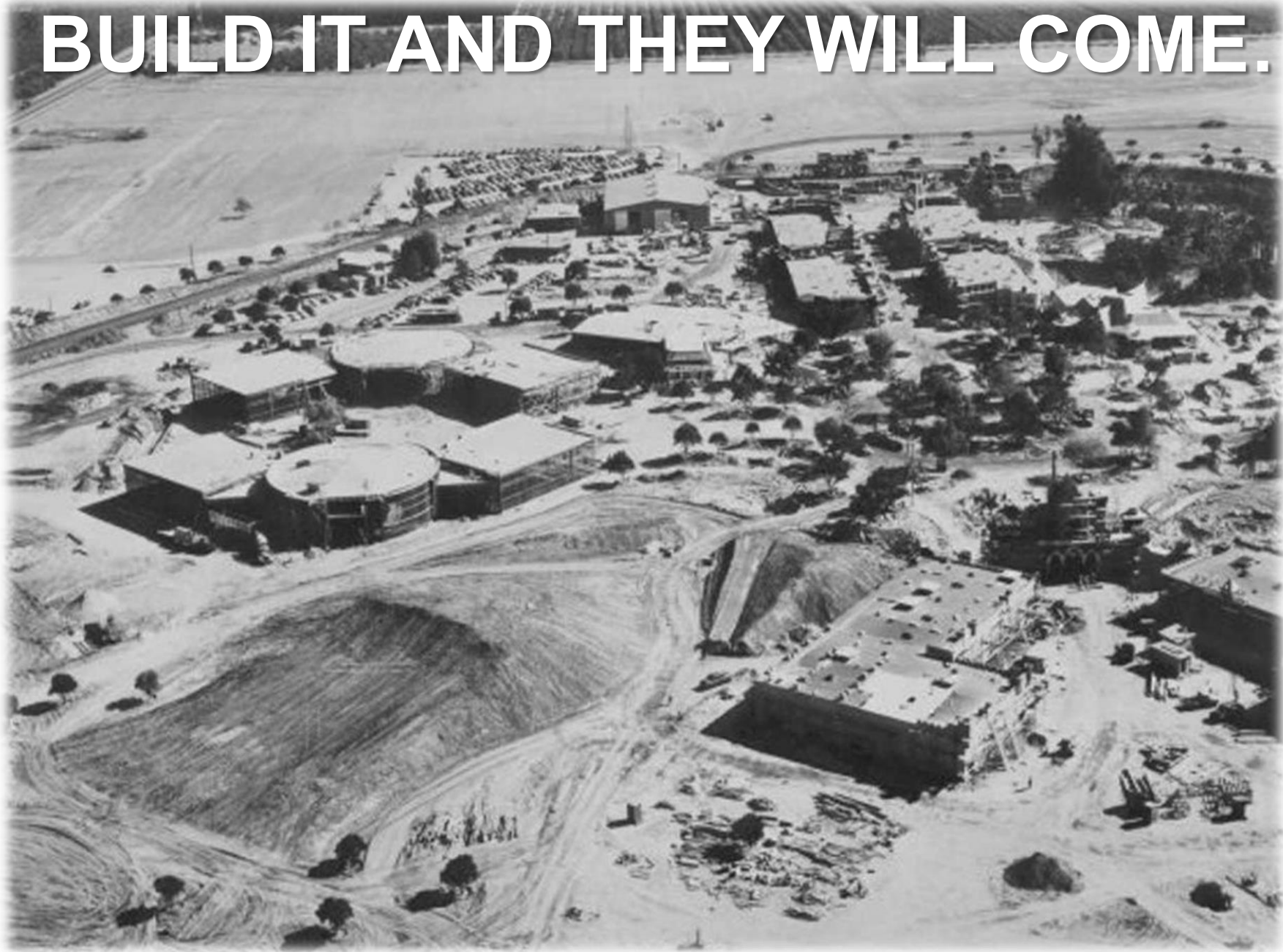
ONCE UPON A TIME...



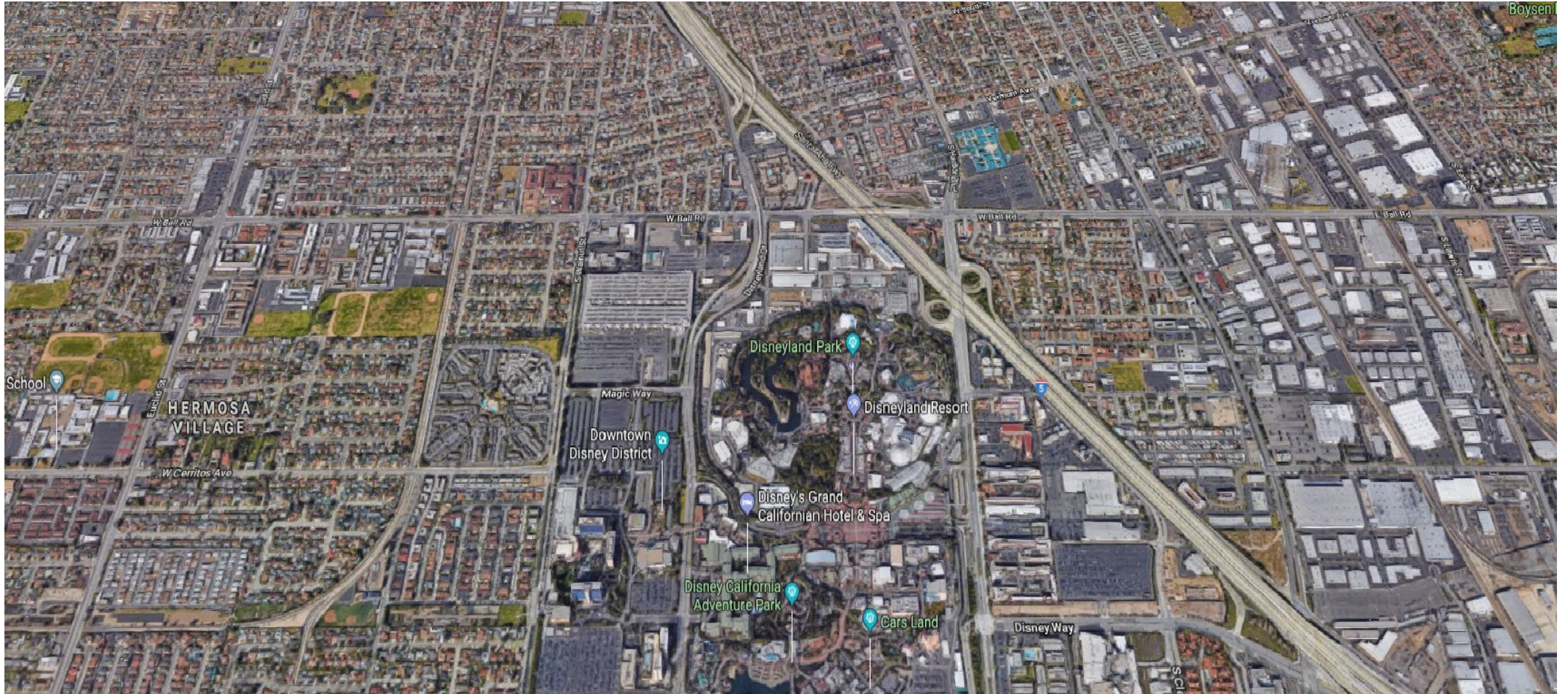
A YEAR LATER...



BUILD IT AND THEY WILL COME...



THE HAPPIEST PLACE ON EARTH!



WHY DO WE DO IGR?

...by identifying impacts and applying proactive strategies we get the biggest bang for the buck – when developing mitigation to resolve project development impacts.



IGR IS DOING SOMETHING

WITH IGR

- Proactive
- Shared funding
- Early coordination



IF IGR DOES NOTHING...

WITHOUT IGR

- Reactive
- State pays
- Deal with the problems later!



Local Development – Intergovernmental Review Program Headquarters Staff

Melody Friberg
Rebecca Parker
Bo Wu

Courtesy: Caltrans Images

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING



STATEWIDE OPERATIONS

Headquarters

Office Of Smart Mobility And
Climate Change (OSMCC)

Local Development –
Intergovernmental Review
(LD-IGR)

Policies, Guidance, Support,
Documentation

Supporting Divisions:
Traffic Operations, Legal,
Structures, and Hydraulics

Districts

1. Eureka
2. Redding
3. Marysville
4. Oakland
5. San Luis Obispo
6. Fresno
7. Los Angeles
8. San Bernardino
9. Bishop
10. Stockton
11. San Diego
12. Santa Ana

LD-IGR & Multi-Divisional
Coordination and Support

ABOUT AGENCIES

LEAD AGENCY

Approves and Implements Projects

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Will have discretionary approval power -
through a Permit process

COMMENTING AGENCY

Reviews and provides expert opinions and
directives to Lead Agency on project
documents

IGR BACKGROUND

- **National Environmental Policy Act (1969)**
- **California Environmental Quality Act (1970)**

Melody Friberg
Associate Transportation Planner
Local Development – Intergovernmental

IGR BACKGROUND (cont.)

- **Presidential Executive Order 12372 (1982)**
- **CA Governor's Executive Order D-24-83 (1983)**



CALTRANS IGR POLICY

- Caltrans Deputy Directive 25-R1 (2005)



IGR related STATE CODES

- **Streets and Highways Code**
- **Government Code**
- **Public Resources Code**
- **Public Utilities Code**
- **CA Code of Regulations**

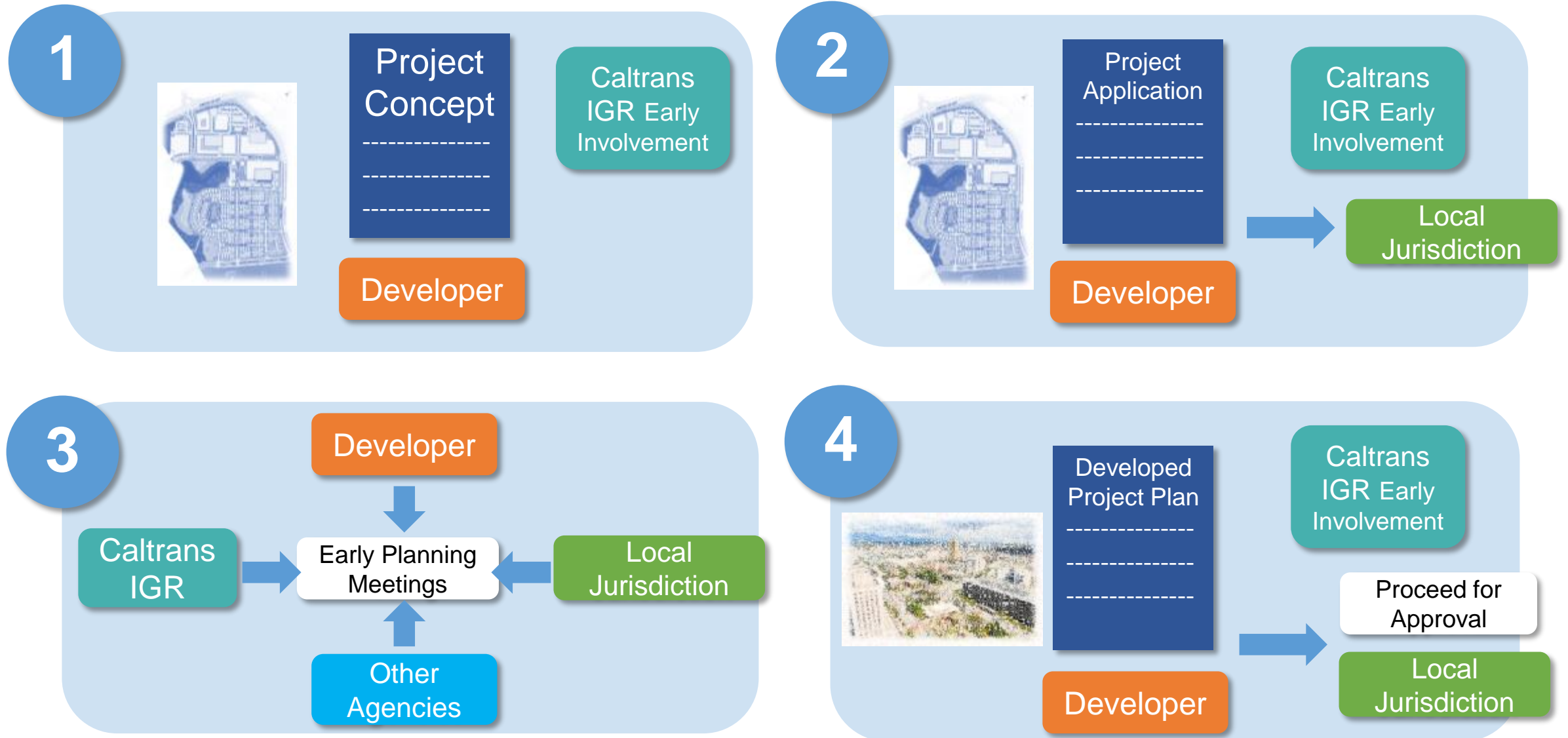
CHANGING LANDSCAPE

- **AB 32 (Nunez, 2006)**
- **SB 375 (Steinberg, 2008)**
- **SB 226 (Simitian, 2011)**
- **SB 743 (Steinberg, 2013)**

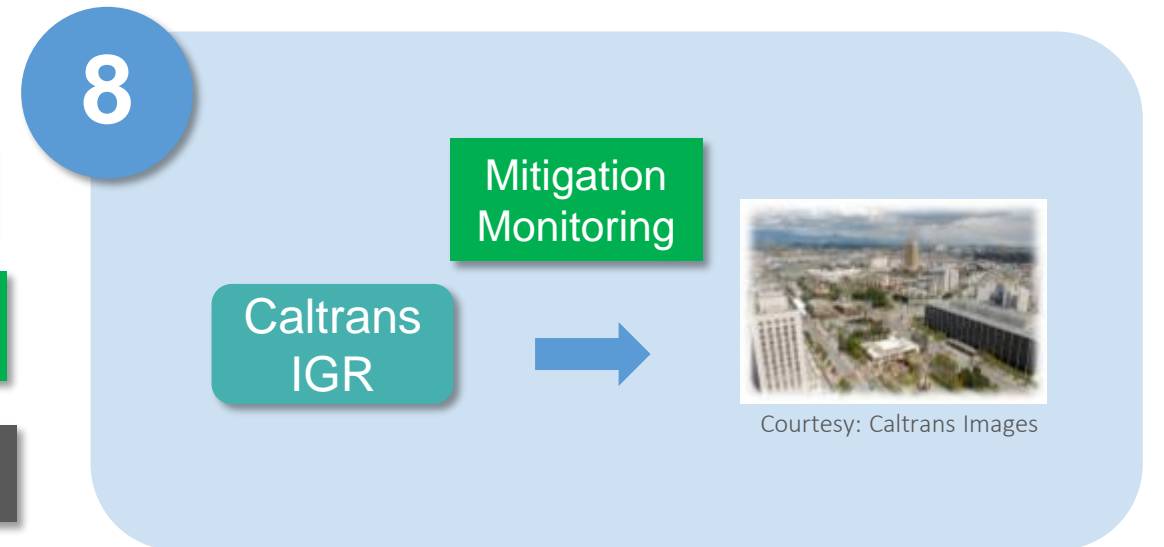
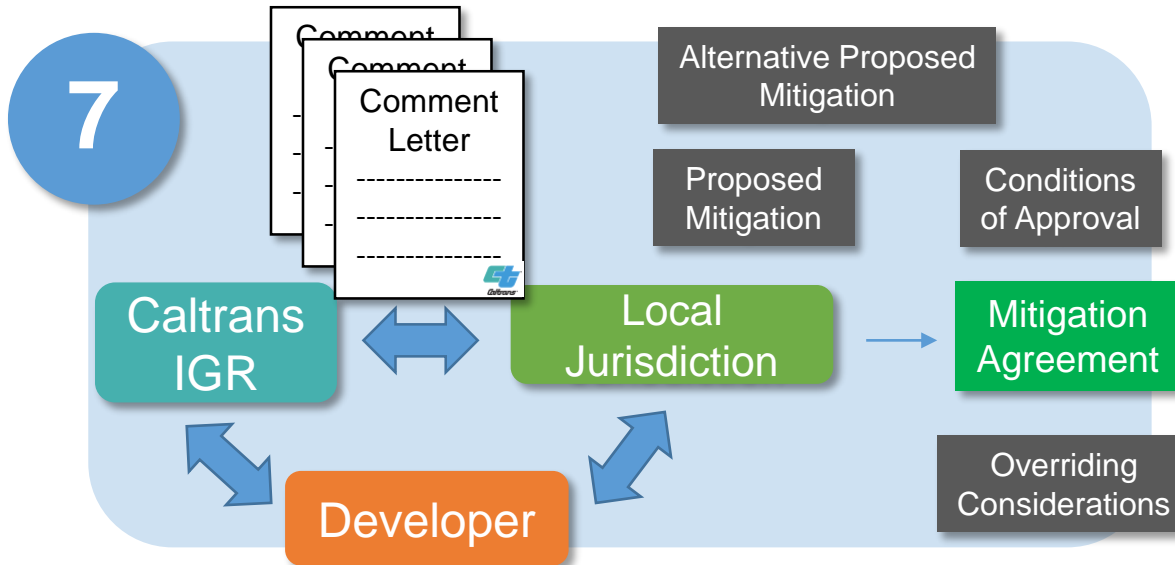
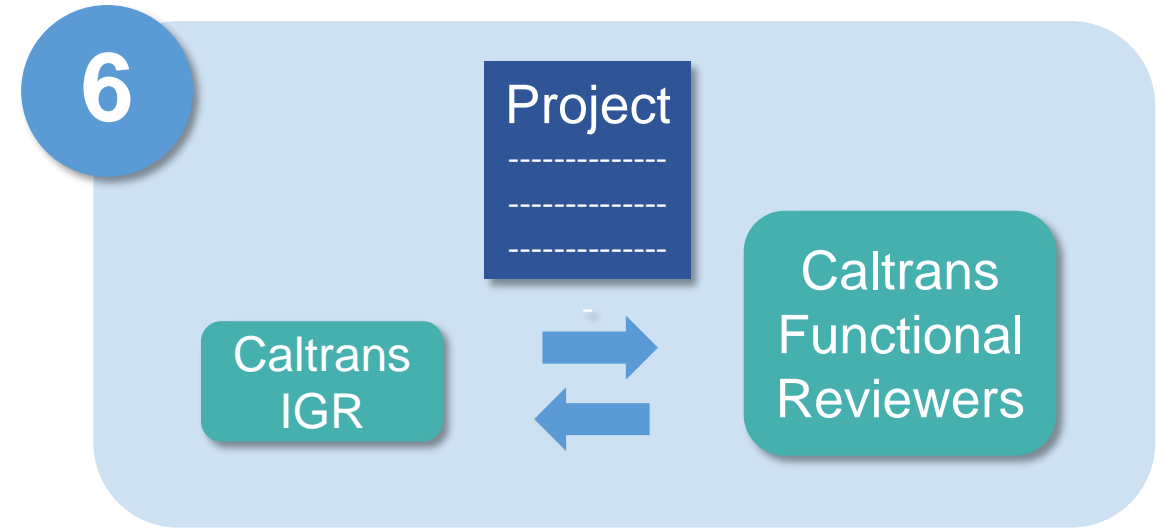
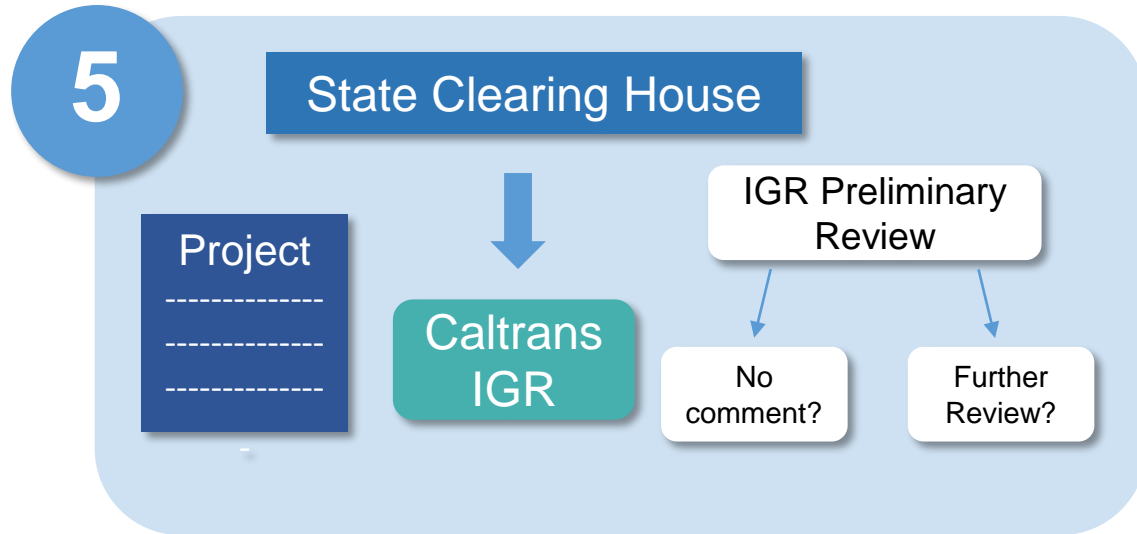
COURT CASES

- **Nollan - nexus**
- **Dolan - proportionality**

BASIC IGR PROCESS



BASIC IGR/CEQA PROCESS



SALAMI



Active & **M**obile
Communities

Sustainability



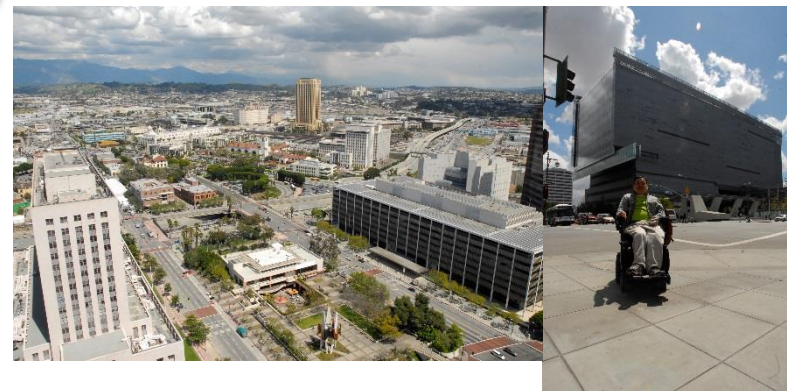
Integration

Courtesy: Flickr Images

Livability



Accessibility



Courtesy: Caltrans Images



SB 743 (STEINBERG, 2013)

- Changes the way that transportation impacts are analyzed under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is the primary metric of transportation impact across the state
- Transit, active transportation, and rehabilitation projects that do not add motor vehicle capacity should also be presumed to cause a less than significant impact
- LD-IGR expects to work less at the individual project level. LD-IGR expects to focus much more at the General Plan and Regional Transportation Plan level.

Bo Wu - Transportation Planner
Local Development – Intergovernmental



UPDATED AB 32 SCOPING PLAN (2017)

- California Air Resources Board (CARB) determined that VMT reduction of 7% below projected VMT levels in 2030 are necessary
- A 7% VMT reduction translates to reduction, on average, 1.5 miles/per/day from projected levels in 2030
- It is recommended that local governments consider policies to reduce VMT to help achieve these reductions
- Policies including land use and **community design that reduces VMT; transit-oriented development**; street design policies that **prioritize transit, biking, and walking**; and increasing low carbon mobility choices, including improved access to viable and affordable public transportation and active transportation opportunities
- Caltrans LD-IGR supports ARB's approved Scoping Plan

TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOP.

- TOD, includes a mix of commercial, residential, office and entertainment centered around or located near a transit station. Dense, walkable, mixed-use development near transit attracts people and adds to vibrant, connected communities.
- Focusing growth around transit stations capitalizes on public investments in transit and provides many benefits

Source: Federal Transit Administration

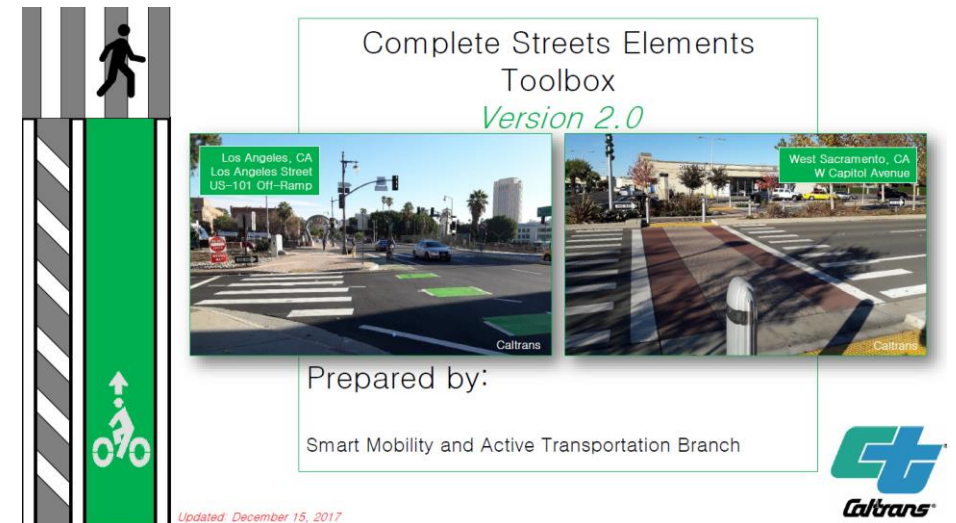


Courtesy: Google Image



Courtesy: Caltrans Image

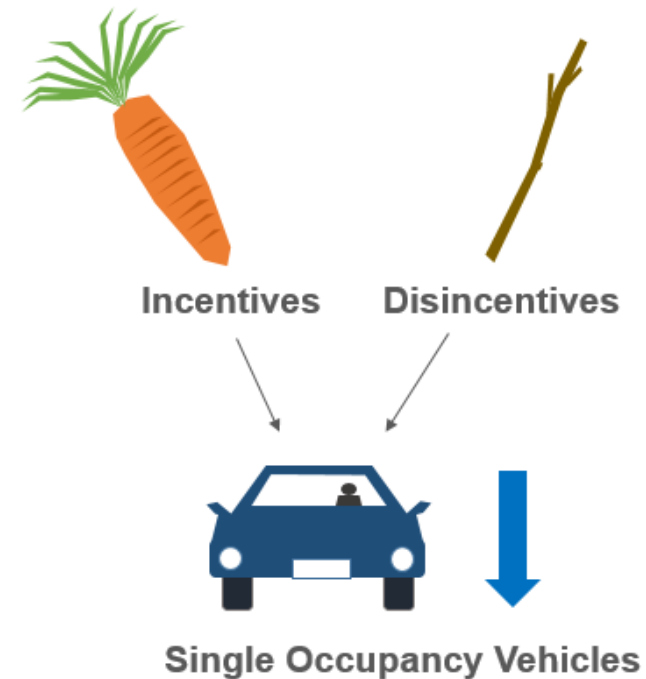
- Developed by the Smart Mobility and Active Transportation Branch (SMAT)
- The Toolbox is a focus on the specific roadway elements that can be designed and constructed to provide multi-modal mobility and access
- The Toolbox is a living document that will be updated and improved over time
- Version 2.0 will be released in early 2018



<https://transplanning.onramp.dot.ca.gov/complete-streets-technical-advisory-committee-0>

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- Various strategies that increase transportation system efficiency by moving more people
- Examples of TDM strategies that encourage other modes of travel include: *Ridesharing, transit incentives, telework, capital improvements for transit services, improvements to bicycle infrastructure etc.*
- Examples of TDM strategies that discourage SOV driving include: Road pricing, parking pricing etc.



WHY TDM?

- Reduces peak period roadway travel demand
- We cannot build our way out of roadway congestion
 - Induced demand
- Many other positive outcomes including:
Greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, lower vehicle miles traveled, improved environmental health, more livable communities etc.
- LD-IGR encourages TDM as a type of approach to reduce SOV driving



Courtesy: Google Image

TDM CASE STUDIES

- Oakland

- The City's updated Transportation Impact Review Guidelines (2017)
- Goals of the TDM plan: *Reduce vehicle traffic and parking demand; incorporate location-dependent TDM features; increase active modes of travel and ride sharing; enhance the City's transportation system*



- San Francisco

- As part of the City's Transportation Sustainability Program: *Invest, Align, and Shift*, TDM strategies are now required for new developments (*signed into law Feb. 2017*)



- Pasadena

- As part of the City's Trip Reduction Ordinance, developers are required to submit a TDM Plan

- All these cities are early adopters of a VMT metric in CEQA



TDM REFERENCES

- Oakland:
<http://www2.oaklandnet.com/government/o/PBN/OurOrganization/PlanningZoning/OAK060501>
- San Francisco:
<http://sf-planning.org/shift-transportation-demand-management-tdm>
- Pasadena:
<https://ww5.cityofpasadena.net/transportation/complete-streets/development-review/transportation-demand-management/>
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/sustainability/energy/publications/reference_sourcebook/page05.cfm
https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/plan4ops/trans_demand.htm



GEO-BASED TRACKING SYSTEM (GTS)

PRESENTED BY:

Rebecca Parker
Transportation Planner
Local Development – Intergovernmental

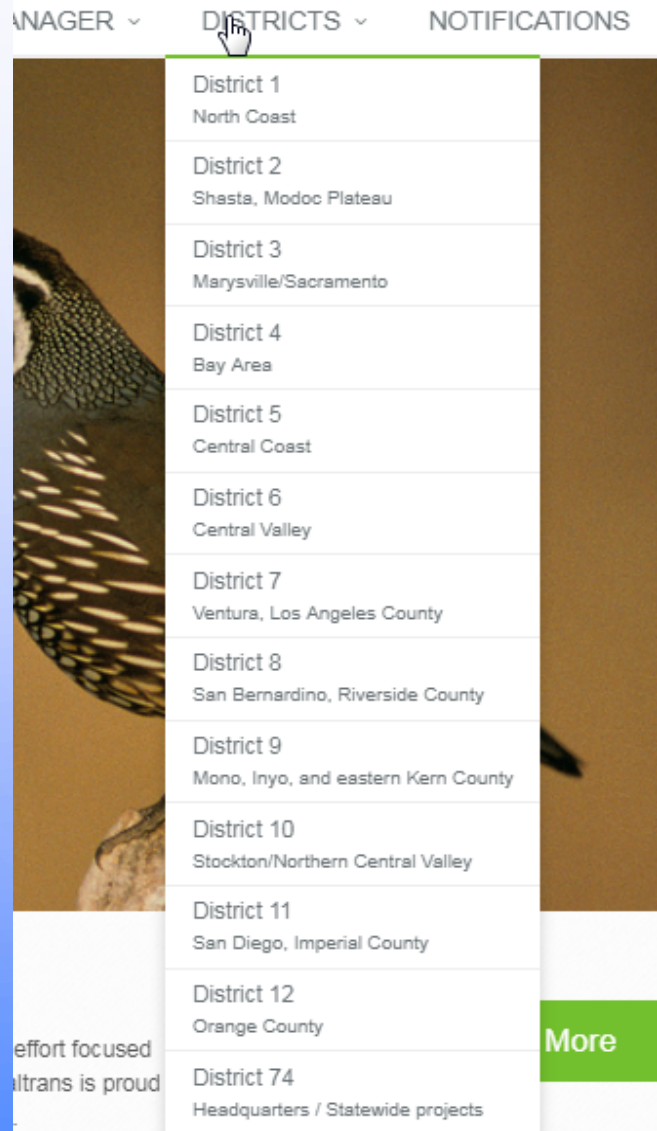
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW
GEOBASED TRACKING SYSTEM



What is the GTS?

- A geo-database
 - Assists staff in maintaining and storing detailed review records, documents, and comments
 - Holds spatial information of projects

GTS PURPOSE



- LD-IGR Receives thousands of documents a year throughout the state
- Central Location
- Users can view all projects in any district
- Coordination between district LD-IGR staff and functional reviewers is simplified
- Searching for past projects is simple!

Aids in Advancement of CA Planning Goals

Projected VMT
estimates

Vehicle Miles Traveled

VMT



16

Unit



per Capita (regional transportation planning average)

Net total

Other

per Capita (local jurisdiction)

per Capita (regional transportation planning average)

per dwelling unit

per Employee (employment centers)

per segment/link (state highway)

Add VMT

Smart Mobility Framework Place Types

SMF Place Types 1 - Urban Centers; IG Project Type 1 - Urban Infill ▾

☐ Urban Centers

☒ Urban Cores

SMF Place Types 2 - Close-in Compact Communities; IG Project Type 1 - Urban Infill, or IG Project Type 4 - Traditional Suburban Non-Infill ▶

☐ Compact Communities

SMF Place Types 4 - Suburban Communities; IG Project Type 2 - Rural/Suburban Infill, or IG Project Type 4 - Traditional Suburban Non-Infill ▶

SMF Place Types 5 - Rural/Agricultural Lands; IG Project Type 2 - Rural/Suburban Infill, or IG Project Type 5 - Rural Fringe Development or Undeveloped Land Non-Infill ▶

☐ Protected Lands

☐ Special Use Areas

☒ VMT-Reducing Opportunity Development

Smart Mobility
Framework
Place Types

Aids in Advancement of CA Planning Goals

Ability to track land use changes and trends in development

Existing Land Use

Commercial Use ▾

- ☒ Lodging
- ☐ Office
- ☐ Retail, Large (Malls, Big Box Stores, Supermarkets)
- ☐ Retail, Medium (Neighborhood Markets, Shops, Fast Food)
- ☐ Retail, Small (Concession Stands, Fruit Stands, Flea Market)
- ☐ Service

Industrial Use ▸

- ☐ Mixed Use
- ☐ Other

Recreation ▸

Residential Use ▸

Resource Extractive Uses ▸

Schools - Institutional ▸

Transportation ▸

Utilities ▸

Vacant ▸

Proposed Land Use

Commercial Use ▸

Industrial Use ▸

- ☐ Mixed Use
- ☐ Other

Recreation ▸

Residential Use ▾

- ☐ Mobile Home Park
- ☐ Multi-Family High-Rise
- ☒ Multi-Family Low-Rise
- ☐ Residential Planned Unit Development
- ☐ Senior Housing
- ☐ Single Family

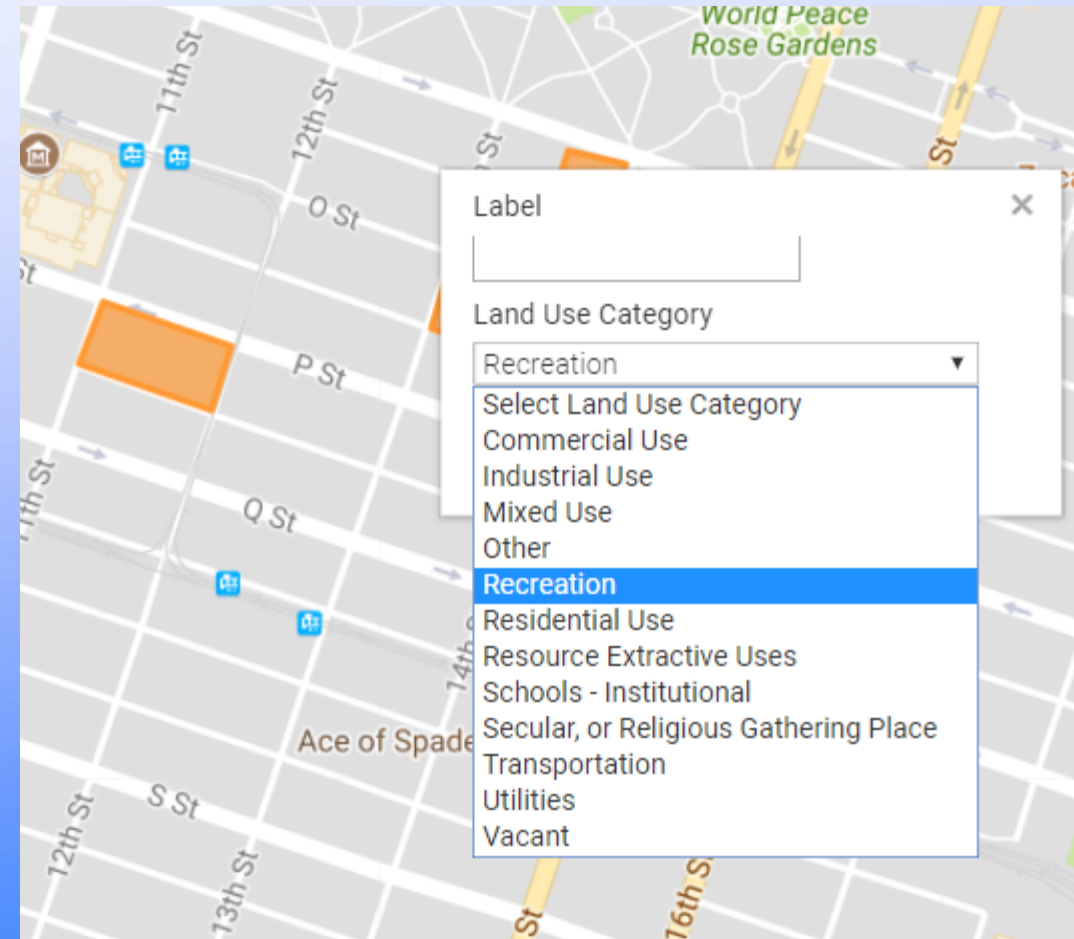
Resource Extractive Uses ▸

Schools - Institutional ▸

Transportation ▸

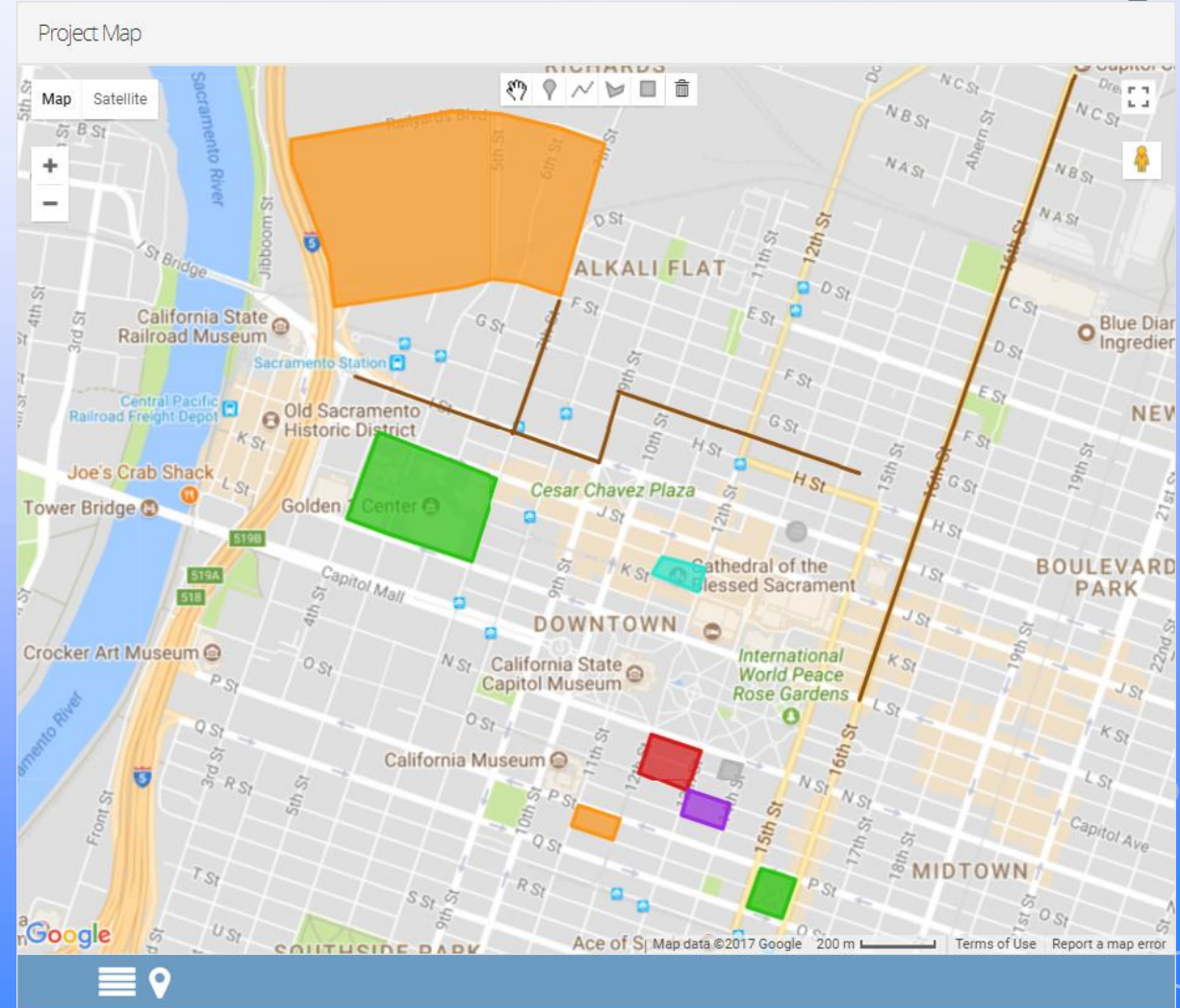
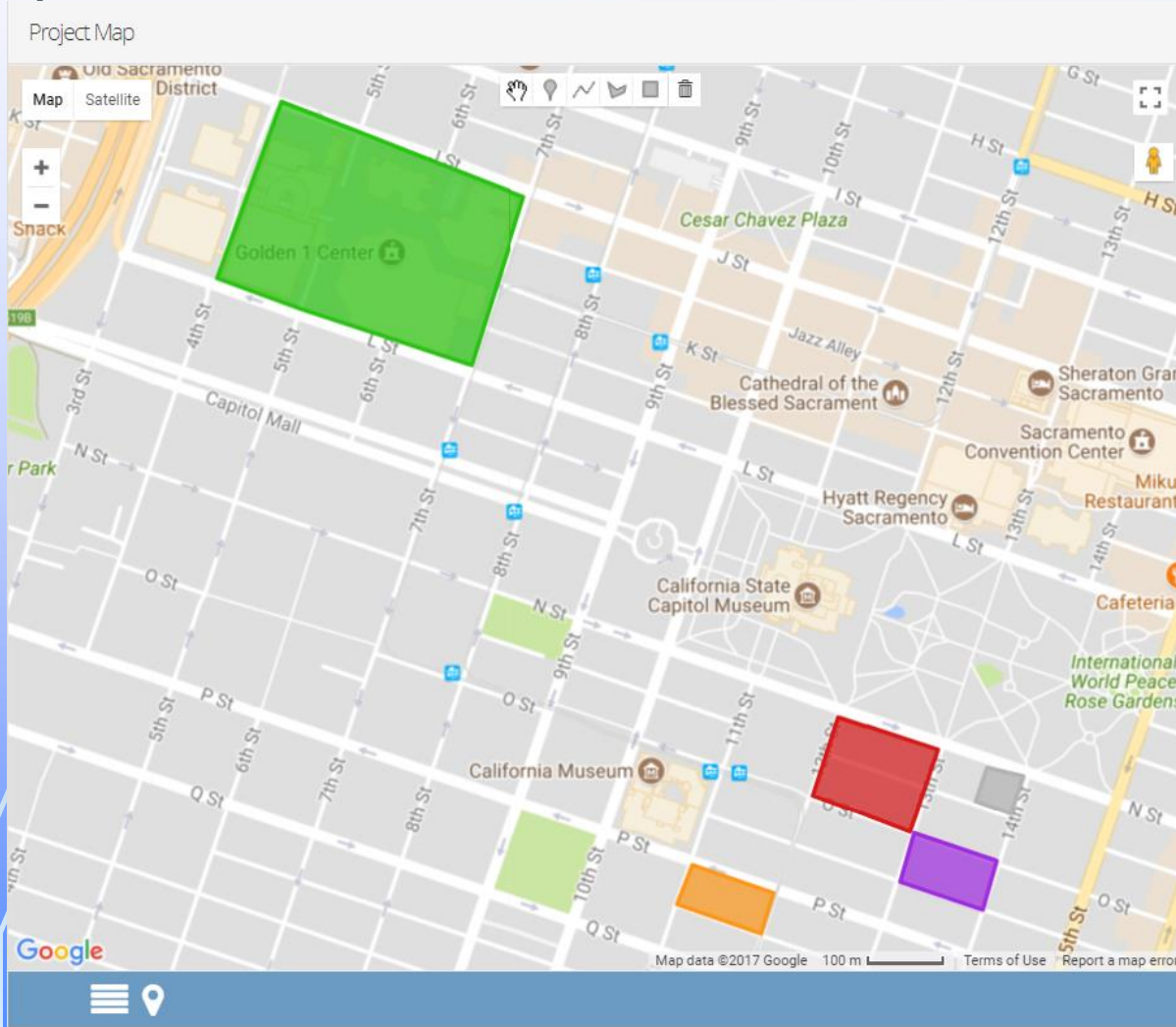
Utilities ▸

Vacant ▸



Aids in Advancement of CA Planning Goals

Ability to track land use changes and trends in development



Aids in Advancement of CA Planning Goals

Sustainability



Active & **M**obile
Communities



Integration

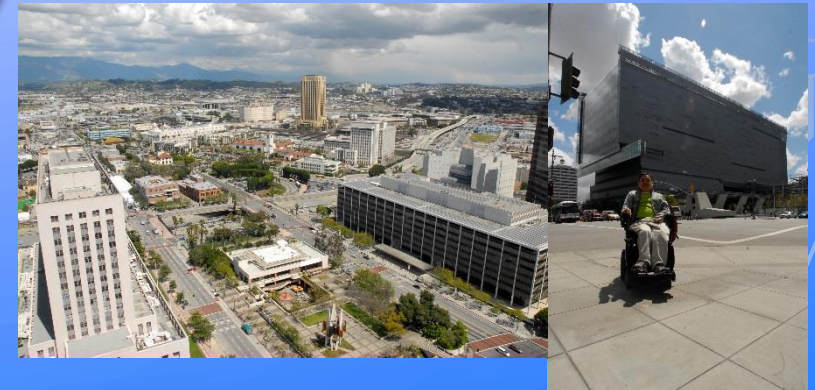
Courtesy: Flickr Images



Livability



Accessibility



Courtesy: Caltrans Images
Courtesy: Caltrans Images

WHO USES THE GTS?

LD-IGR

- Organize workloads
- Aids communication
 - Does not replace in-person contact!
- Ability to track projects over large spans of time

MANAGEMENT

- Workload Summary
- Hotlist Reports
- Quarterly/Annual Reports

POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS

- Smart Mobility and Active Transportation Branch
 - Smart Mobility Framework, Mitigation, and Land Use data
- System Planning
 - Mitigation data
- Freight Planning
 - Regionally significant projects (Amazon Warehouses/Big Box Retailers/Entertainment Stadiums)
- Others?

Coordination is key, so contact me

THE FUTURE OF THE GTS

CURRENT FEATURES

- Map features are currently tied to Google features (maps)
- Drawing polygons for building footprint/land area is completed “free-hand”
- Internal to Caltrans staff

FUTURE CAPABILITIES

- Mapping feature will be tied to ArcMap/ArcGISOnline
- Parcel integration service
- External access to allow view of official comment letters

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Understanding of Land Use Development and Impacts to the Transportation System
- LD-IGR and CEQA provide a review framework
- LD-IGR's goal is early and proactive coordination
- Statutory Requirements and Policies
- SB 743: Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled and Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Transportation Demand Management strategies
- SALAMI
- LD-IGR Geobased Tracking System Database and GIS

Christian Bushong,
HQ LD-IGR Branch Chief
916-653-0548
christian.bushong@dot.ca.gov

Melody L. Friberg
HQ LD-IGR Coordinator
916-651-8200
melody.friberg@dot.ca.gov

Rebecca Parker
HQ LD-IGR Coordinator
916-654-5547
rebecca.parker@dot.ca.gov

Bo Wu
HQ LD-IGR Coordinator
916-651-8197
bo.wu@dot.ca.gov

Thank you!